Goldenberg Brothers. New York,

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Leading Lace Importers, Sacrifice

Surplus Winter Stock

A Loss of \$2,500.

Miss Richmond, representing The Palais Royal, arrived from New York this morning. She tells of surplus stocks secured, and knows whereof she speaks in saying: "I know the loss to Goldenberg Bros. must be at least \$2.500."

The writer can state with authority that Goldenberg Bros. are the leading lace importers of the United States, that their annual business must run into the millions, and that a loss of \$2,500 is to them a \$ mere bagatelle. The lots sacrificed by them comprise surplus winter \$\mathbb{X}\$ stock, as follows:

## Black Silk Venice Laces,

\$1.98 Laces.

\$2.50 Laces. \$2.98 Laces.

Broken sets-all widths are not here in all designs-but we can offer many pieces of Heavy Black Silk Net Top Venice Laces, 6 to 12 inches wide, guaranteed worth \$1.40 to \$2.98 a yard, at only 50c yd.

15c to 25c Laces.

In this lot are Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces, 21 to 5 inches wide-sold until now at various prices from 15c to 25c a 8c to 12c Laces.

All-linen English Thread Laces, Torchons, Point de Paris and Valenciennes Laces, 21 to 4 inches wide. Values are 8 to 10c a yard. Choice for 5c a yard.

# 1,211 Bolero Jackets.

Goldenberg's entire surplus of these Jackets are now here. Values are 75c to \$15 ==to be distributed in lots, at 10c to \$1.48 for

They are easily attached to a dress already made, virtually creating a new and expensive-looking costume, at very trifling outlay to you of time, trouble or money.

## The \$1.48 Lot. |

The finest Silk Bolero Jackets that St. Gaul produces—and the finest in the world come from this little Swiss town.

COoly a few dozen of these heavy silk jackets; mostly black; a few cream. Positively worth \$10 to \$12 each. Choice for The \$1.29 Lot.

(\$3.50 to \$7.50 values.)

This morning's arrivals include \$ far more attractive pieces than § previously here. Some of the de- & signs are bewitchingly attractive.

Some of heavy silk Venice lace; others of cut jet and iridescent beads. Mostly black. Hurry, for first choice.

\$1 Jackets for 10c.

\$1 Jackets for 10c.

These are the English imitations of the Swiss jackets, being made of Nottingham Lace. While, of course, not silk, and only imitating the intricate and beautiful Swiss designs, they are not trashy. So good that the supply will not equal the demand of a day. A hint we trust regular patrons will profit by.

# 1,323 Lovely Neckpieces,

Some worth \$3.98.

Some worth \$2.98.

Some worth \$1.98.

None worth less.

This morning's arrivals are the last procurable. Some are yokes, some boleros, some collars with epaulet effect, some form reveres. Those appliqued all over will be first to go, being positively worth \$2.98 and \$3.98 apiece. But none are less than \$1.98 value. Choice \$

# A Mile of Veilings.

19°

For 25c Veils. | For 40c Veils. More than a mile-more than 1,760 yards-arrived this morn-

ing. No less than ninety-eight different styles-and all this season's effects. To be offered in three grand lots.

# Bargain Handkerchiefs.

Only one fault-they are 1897 styles. But many are more attractive than the 1898 patterns. Prices to you are very much less than wholesale cost. A leading importer loses a few hundred dollars in order not to have an 1897 style in stock.

Ladies' and Men's 25c Handkerchiefs,

25c Handkerchiefs. Two for 25c.

Those for men are full size and warranted all pure Irish linen. Miss Richmond says: "These Handkerchiefs cost \$2.25 a dozen to land in the United States." The Ladies' Handkerchiefs are from Switzerland, machine embroidered, but wonderfully like the more expensive hand work. 13c each, 2 for 25c.

## At 75c Box.

Ladies' Laundered All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials. Six in fancy box for only 75c.

## At 35c Each.

Men's Full Size Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with initial and 1½-inch hems. 50c value for 35c. Only \$1 for three.

Palais Royal, A. LISNER, G & 11th.

## TRIAL POSTPONED

Case of the Competitor Prisoners Put Off for a Time.

## AMERICANS IN CUBAN CELLS

Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

VIOLATION OF TREATY

HAVANA, Cuba, November 8.-The second trial by court-martial of the crew of the American schooner Competitor of Key West, Fla., which was captured by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera, near Berracos, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, April 25, 1896, which was to take place today, has been postponed owing to the sickness of the president of the court.

## The Case in Congress.

The case of the Competitor prisoners was at one time the cause of considerable friction between the Spanish and American

The Senate committee on foreign relations reported a resolution, which passed the Senate July 20 last, providing "that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the release from the Spanisn government of Ona Melton, Alfredo Laborde and William Gildea, and the restoration of the schooner Competitor to her owner; and to secure this end he is authorized and requested to employ such thorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power as may be

necessary."
The committee in reporting upon the

The committee in reporting upon the case said:

"April 25, 1806, the schooner Competitor, a regularly documented American vessel, was captured by a Spanish gunboat at a place alleged to be within the territorial waters of Spain, a few miles west of Habana. The following persons, being then on board of her, were taken prisoners, viz: Alfredo Laborde, Ona Melton and William Gildea. Laborde claims to be a native of New Orleans, La. He was the regularly licensed master of the vessel, and to be such must have been a citizen of the United States. William Gildea acted as mate, but was born in Liverpool, England. Ona Melton was born at Vinland, in the state of Kansas, and he voted at Aurora, in the state of Arkansas, in 1894.

"The vessel belonged to Mr. Joseph Well

"The vessel belonged to Mr. Joseph Well of Key West, and had a regular license. Laborde cleared her at the Key West custom house, with four others besides himself as crew, five in all, and took on board twenty four. self as crew, five in all, and took on board twenty-four men as passengers for Lemon City, Fla., at \$2 each. When in the neighborhood of Cape Sable, on the 22d of April, 1896, these passengers forcibly took charge of the ship, and six of them came into the cabin to make him surrender the vessel. This he did at the muzzle of a pistol presented at his breast by one of them named sented at his breast by one of them named Taboada. They ran the schooner to Cape Sable and there took on board twenty-five men with arms and munitions, and informed Laborde that between Cape Sable and Rebecca light they expected to meet a steamer with more men and arms for Cuba.

Captured by a Spanish Bont. "The vessel reached Cuba, near Berracos, San Cayetano, on the 25th of April, and immediately landed her cargo and passengers by boats. The passengers forced Laborde to go in the first boat, with one of the crew and nineteen men, all of whom landed and escaped. He went back on board and another lot landed. At this time they were sighted by a Spanish tug or steam launch. He ordered the American flag to be set. While William Gildea, the mate, tried to set it, he found the halyards foul, and being shot at twice, he threw the

flag down. Laborde then held the flag against the rigging so it could be seen.

"No shot was fired from the schooner, for they had no arms, although the passengers who had gone ashore had arms, and as Laborde also understand the school of t and, as Laborde also understood, dynamite. others to escape with the passengers, be-cause they had been forced into their ex-isting situation. The captors put Laborde into what is called a Spanish windlass by tying his wrists together and then drawing the rope tight by a stick thrust through, which caused great torture and made his wrists swell. The Competitor and the cap-tives were immediately taken to Habana, and the latter were placed in prison, where

they have ever since remained.

"These affidavits are not contradicted by any statements in the message and accom-panying documents transmitted by the President to the Senate, nor do these papers present any evidence as to whether the Competitor, when seized, was within one marine league of the coast of Cuba.

"The case was considered by the Spanish authority to be one of admiralty jurisdiction, and accordingly, upon the 1st day of May, 1806, a summary naval court-martial was constituted for their trial for crimes designated, by reference and allusion in the copies of official documents which are in the possession of this committee, as piracy and rebellion. No copy of the charges has, so far as your committee can ascertain, ever been furnished to this government, though frequently requested.

## Trenty Violated.

"Against the jurisdiction and competency of this tribunal and method of procedure the American consular representative at Habana, under instructions from the Department of State, most earnestly protested on the same day, insisting that the case should be tried under the seventh article of the treaty with Spain, concluded in the year 1795, and under the protocol to said treaty of 1877, and that it should not be tried by a summary court-martial, or by any other form of procedure not adjusted to the terms of the treaty. He also insisted that Laborde, being the master, and Gildea, the mate of the vessel, were, according to paragraph 171 of the Consular Regulations, entitled to the protection of the United States.

the United States.

"The admiral to whom this protest was made, and who was the official in whom the Spanish jurisdiction in the premises seems to have rested, while expressing a willingness to furnish a copy of the charges against the men to the American consul as had been demanded, seems never to have done so. Their trial took place within fifteen hours after he made this ofwithin fifteen hours after he made this of-fer. The admiral, acting under the ad-vice of the Spanish judge advocate, denied the validity of these objections and pro-test upon the ground that neither article 7, of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, nor the protocol of 1877 applied to the case, for the reason, as he asserted, that foreigners must be tried by the same courts having cognizance of Spanish subjects, according to the local law relating to foreigners, of the 4th of July, 1870, and be-cause that, whatever interpretation and scope may be given to the treaty and the protocol construing it, the latter, from the beginning, embraces only resident Ameri-

## The First Trial.

"They were tried by a naval court-martial of the most summary character on the 8th day of May, 1806, the trial lasting but a few hours. They had no opportunity to summon or examine witnesses, or to be defended by counsel of their own selection. defended by counsel of their own selection. They were not tried separately, but together, and, it seems, with several other persons. The evidence against them consisted solely of the testimony of Captain Butron and the other officers of the Mensajerra, the Spanish gunboat which had taken them prisoners. A lieutenant of the Spanish countries of the Spanish of their defense.

trial, and that he did not say or do anything in behalf of the prisoners, except to ask for mercy.

"After this mockery of a trial the presiding officer of the court-martial asked Laborde in Spanish what he had to say in his defense. Laborde understood that language. He said a few words. So it went on until the last man was reached, William Gildea, and the presiding officer spoke to him in Spanish. He did not understand, and then the interpreter said. "Do you wish to say anything?" and Gildea then arose and said, "All'I have to say is, I do not understand one word which has been said today, either for me or against me, and, at any rate, I appeal to both the British and American consuls." Melton said, truly, that he came aboard the schooner as the correspondent of the Jacksonville Times-Union. The trial terminated immediately after these statements were made. The prosecutor moved for a sentence of death, and it was straightway pronounced.

Execution Staved.

PREMIUMS ON FRAUD

Offenses Against the Internal Revenue Laws Constantly Condoned.

WHAT BUREAU RECORDS WILL SHOW

The Lax Methods Followed in Carrying Out the Laws.

BOLD OLEOMARGARINE MEN

Execution Stayed.

"The Department of State requested, or demanded, that Spain should not execute the sentence until a copy of the charges and evidence could be furnished to this government and an opportunity given to investigate the case. The execution of the sentence seems to have been stayed, pending an appeal to the superior tribunals of Spain at Madrid, and the result was that after long delay the judgment of the court-

after long delay the judgment of the courtmartial was annulled about September 8,
1896, and a new trial ordered before the
ordinary tribunals,
"It will be observed that this judgment
of reversal proceeds upon the theory that
these captives are justiciable in the Spanish courts for crimes alleged to have been
committed by them against Spanish laws,
and it decided nothing more than that the
naval court-martial was not a proper or naval court-martial was not a proper or competent tribunal for their trial. The appellate court merely held that Spain had nistaken her own forum.'

## Rights of the Prisoners. The report then cites the treaty and

protocol, and says: "Under the facts and circumstances of his case, it is not competent for Spain to try these prisoners by any military tribunal whatever. Two of the men, Gildea and Laborde, were officers of an American vessel under duress into Cuban waters;

driven under duress into Cuban waters; Melton, a passenger, was an American native citizen before he took passage—a friendly neutral, a non-combatant, not armed in any way, and his character was not changed by the forcible diversion of the vessel from its voyage to Lemon City to the Cuban coast.

"They are not amenable to the jurisdiction of any Spanish courts for piracy, for the reason that it plainly appears that they had never committed or could have intended to do any act of robbery or depredation upon the high seas, which acts are the essentials of piracy, and it is clear that no upon the high seas, which acts are the es-sentials of piracy, and it is clear that no such acts were ever intended by either of these prisoners.

"Nor are these prisoners amenable to any

Spanish court for the crime of rebellion by reason of any acts committed by them, even if such acts are subjected to the mos even if such acts are subjected to the most strict and adverse construction. Allegiance either as a subject or as an alien amenable by residence or presence to the laws of a foreign state is an indispensable element to constitute the crime of treason or rebellion. It is the opinion of your committee that these men never became amenable to the laws of Spain to that intent. "Irrespective of any of the foregoing con-

"Irrespective of any of the foregoing con-siderations, the conduct of Spain, as here-inbefore detailed, constitutes such delay and denial of justice and such an actual in fliction of injustice upon these men as to make it the duty of this government to demand reparation therefor, irrespective of any act which these prisoners may have committed up to the date of their capture. Among the acts of reparation which ought to be demanded should be the release of

these captives.
"The rights thus defined have been violated in the persons of these prisoners They have been tried and sentenced to death by a summary naval court-martial in a proceeding which has been annulled by the appellate courts of Spain at Mad-rid, upon the ground that such a court-martial had no jurisdiction whatever over them. Ten months have elapsed since this death sentence was annulled, and they have not again been brought to trial. In the meantime they have been subjected to protracted preliminary examinations pre-paratory to their trial by another court-martial, which differs from the first one only in the fact that it is less summary and more formal in its character than the

first.
"At the first trial they were not allowed their own to be defended by counsel of their own selection; opportunity or time to produce witnesses was denied to them by the conducted. They were only defended by a Spanish naval officer, assigned to that duty by the court, who could not or did not speak English, who never spoke to them during the trial, who did not introduce or attempt to introduce any evidence in their behalf, who asked for a very defendent to the court of behalf, who asked for no delay of the trial, and whose only exertion in their defense was a plea for mercy, which admitted their guilt. Although an interpreter was present, neither the evidence for the prose-

cution nor the summing up of the prose-cutor was translated to them. "His presence was not disclosed until after the prosecution had closed its testimony and argument. The only translation made to them was just before the close of these sanguinary proceedings, when they were asked if they had anything to say. Necessarily they had or could have little to say, although one of them, Gildea, protested that he had not understood a word of the proceedings against him by which his life was to be adjudged forfeited. With these protests the trial ended, and the de-fendants were immediately sentenced to

## Should Be Freed.

The report closes with the statement that "in our opinion these acts of delay and denial of justice, and of the infliction of injustice, vitiate and make void any right which Spain had at the beginning of this transaction to proceed criminally against any of these men. This government should demand that they be set at liberty and that the Competitor be restored to he owner, as there is no evidence that the owner knew anything about the divergence of the vessel from its regular voyage to Lemon City, Fla."

## The Short Story Club.

A well-attended and thoroughly enjoyable meeting of the Short Story Club was held in the Lenman building parlors Tuesday. The musical numbers were furnished by Prof. Wm. Waldecker as planist, and Mr. F. A. Rebstock and Miss Lucia Nola, a dramatic soprono from New York, as vocalists. The literary program was participated in by Mr. W. E. Priest, the title of whose story of the evening was "Dr. Deacon Sheet's Trunk." Mrs. Agnes Postell Ernest. from the Royal Conservatory of Dresden presented a paper on the importance of presented a paper on the importance of "Correct Breathing." Mrs. Jean B. Lockwood, in her essay on English literature, gave a resume of the English writers to the time of Caxton. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Agnew, Mrs. Dr. Robinson, Prof. L. R. Klemm, Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Gen. Plakett, Miss Lucia Nola, Prof. Wm. Waldecker, Mr. F. A. Rebstock, Mrs. F. R. Burket, Miss Gertrude E. Metcalf, Mrs. Anna H. Hamilton, Prof. H. C. Kirk, Mrs. L. A. Crandall, Mrs. E. F. Hart, Miss Ringgold, Col., and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. M. L. Willis, Mr. Ray and Miss Ray.

## Its First Meeting.

The Pierce Guild of the Washington Hos pital for Foundlings held its first meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs J DeWitt Arnold Friday last. After the election of officers for the ensuing year plans were discussed for the annual luncheon, to be held the first week in December.

## Cheers for President Mornes.

jerra, the Spanish gunboat which had taken them prisoners. A lieutenant of the Spanish navy was assigned to their defense, who asked no questions upon the trial and who produced no witnesses. His summing up consisted of a plea for mercy to the prisoners, although it is said that he stated they were American citizens. There was an interpreter present, but he did not make his presence known to the prisoners until they were asked if they had anything to say in their own defense. This was after the summing up of the prosecution, and, of course, was after the evidence, both of which were given in Spanish, and were not translated to the prisoners.

"The maval officer who was appointed to defend them did not communicate to them the substance of the evidence or of the summing up of the prosecutor. It is very evident that this naval officer could not speak English. It appears to the satisfaction of your committee that he did not utter a single word to his clients during the The Brazillian legation yesterday re-

BOLD OLEOMARGARINE MEN

There was general surprise and indignation at the announcement in The Evening Star of last Saturday that the internal revenue authorities were endeavoring to get the law officers of the United States in charge of the cases now pending in this city and Philadelphia against many alleged violators of the oleomargarine laws to advise the acceptance of \$7,000 offered by Joseph Wilkins, the wholesale dealer in oleomargarine, now under indictment in both cities, and discontinuance of the

prosecution of the charges. The Star has time and again called attention to the flagrant violations of the laws and regulations governing the sale of aws and regulations governing observations are described as a substantial contradiction how

oleomargarine in this city and elsewhere, and has shown without contradiction how the internal revenue authorities have invited still further violations by accepting sums of money in compromise where cases were already made, as well as by pursuing a careless course in making investigations that might lead to further indictments.

The crusade of The Star was so effective that early last year a move was made by the internal revenue bureau to meet the demand which went up from the reputable and law-abiding people of Washington that there should be a halt called in the outrageous imposition practiced on the public through the sale of oleomargarine, under the representation that it was real butter, at prices justly charged for genuine butter.

Licensing Past Frauds.

## Licensing Past Frauds. There are two classes of violations of the

oleomargarine law most common in the District. One consists of selling the stuff without a license, the other in selling it to purchasers who ask for butter as butter, and of course charging butter prices for it. It has been the custom of the internal revenue authorities when an agent has discovered a dealer selling oleo without a license to secure an admisoleo without a license to secure an admission from him of how long he has been engaged in the practice, and then requiring him to pay the fees necessary for a license covering the time in question and letting the offender go at that. In a word, all the internal revenue bureau seems to see in the oleomargarine laws is an opportunity to make money out of them and to condone offenses against them by requiring the offenders to pay sums of money into the treasury. The idea that United States laws were intended to prevent illegal acts as well as punish them does not seem to enter into the calculations of such an important branch of the treasury.

A Weak Defense.

## A Weak Defense.

In defense of their system the authorities mentioned set up the plea of the inadequacy of the laws and regulations and the difficulties in the way of making cases that will stand the scrutiny of the courts; but it seems to be very plain that there must be some weak spot in this view of the question when the men who are constantly question when the men who are constantly apprehended in violations of the laws and regulations, whose validity and power have been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, are so willing to pay large sums of money into the creasury in order to escape prosecution under them.

### Condemnation of the Present Attempt.

The attempt to secure an acceptance of the offer of compromise, no matter if the amount is as great as \$7,000, of the cases in Philadelphia and this city in when Jos. Wilkins is concerned is being universally condemned. The Philadelphia case is parwarehouse in Philadelphia Special Agents Van Horn and Bowen of the internal revenue bureau declare that they caught Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler at work defacing and removing the internal revenue stamps and other distinguishing marks required by law to be placed on oleomargatine from 128 posterogy. quired by law to be placed on oleomarga-rine from 138 packages containing the stuff. They were apprehended, the revenue officers report, while engaged, with their aprons on and with the implements being used to scrape off the stamps in their hands. This is the testimony that will be offered at the trial in Philadelphia if it ever

There are three indictments pending against Joseph Wilkins and Walter P. Wil kins, conjointly, in the District. The indictments were found January 4, 1897, and charge them with selling oleamargarine for butter. Bail was fixed on January 11 at \$1,000 in each case, with F. W. Emerich as surety for W. P. Wilkins and Clayton M.

## Emerich as surety for Joseph Wilkins. Others Awaiting Trial.

Among others under indictment by the District of Columbia grand jury are Andrew J. Kenney, James S. Nash, William H. Meitzler, Patrick Sullivan, Patrick J. H. Meitzler, Patrick Sullivan, Patrick J.
McDonough, Ferdinand Huhn, Edgar Henderson, William Heineman, James T.
Childress (who was placed on trial, but in whose case a jury disagreed), Frank Wiegand, Edgar Hogan, Perry B. Ruark, Saml. J. Eagan, Joseph P. B. Barber, Frank Bailey, Charles B. Brand, Levi Marcts, Chas. H. Chappel and George W. Shelley.

## The Power of the Oleo Men.

It is very well known that the wholesale dealers in oleomargarine here are powerful, because the manufacturers of the product in the west, who are back of them, wield potent influence. It is a fact that the friends of Joseph Wilkins, to cite an indi-vidual case, simply laugh at the idea of his ever receiving an adequate punishment for violations of the oleomargarine laws, which the records of the internal revenue bureau will show to have been constant by him for years past, and which have been virtually confessed by him in the injure robbe these he has paid money into the Treasury Dehe has paid money into the Treasury De-partment to secure immunity from prosecu-tion. The treasury authorities have the power, misdirected though it may fre-quently be, and certainly is, to accept money from a person who breaks internal revenue laws and regulations, and it has been exercised time and time again in the case of Wilkins. case of Wilkins.

case of Wilkins.

The fact that United States District Attorney Davis was attorney for Wilkins & Company and all, or nearly all, the parties indicted here for violating the oleomargarine laws previous to his appointment to office is openly announced by the friends of Wilkins to be a guarantee of the latter's safety. This, of course, is an unjust reflection on Mr. Davis, but it shows how the friends of Wilkins regard the power that he seems to wield in all directions.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

John Stewart Uses a Pistol to End His Life. John Stewart, colored, sixty years old,

attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the neck. The shooting was done in a stable in the rear of No. 637 N street northwest, and the wounded man was taken to Freedmen's Hospital. A colwas taken to Freedmen's Hospital. A colored man found Stewart lying on a pile of straw in the stable weak from loss of blood, and he called in Policeman Martin. Soon afterward the second precinct patrol wagon was summoned, and the wounded man removed to the hospital. It was stated to the police that the man had been drinking, and this is supposed to have caused him to use the pistol in the manner stated. The doctors at the hospital found that the bullet had entered the right side of the neck and had lodged in the jaw. While the wound was painful and dangerous, the doctors thought they would be able to save the old man's life.

has been relieved from duty in charge of construction of buildings at Fort Washington. Md., and ordered to Key West, Fla. on similar duty. Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Artillery, has been relieved from duty in charge of the construction of buildings at Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J. Hecht & Company, 515 Seventh Street.

# Boys' and Children's Clothing at a fraction of its regular price.



Hecht's have made a purchase of boys' and children's suits, reefers and top-coats that will go down in trade history as the most remarkable piece of enterprise ever known. Nothing we have ever offered before-and you know what remarkable things we have done-compares in the slightest degree with this unparalleled offering. We have actually bought a maker's stock of boys' clothing, reefers and top-coats. We haven't the entire purchase here, but we've the biggest part of it, and \$

As large as the stock is, continued selling is an impossibility. Mothers will flock here at storeopening tomorrow, and it will be they who are the luckiest ones, for some of the purchase is better than the rest. Just to think of such values as these being offered you now, and on the very easiest

Lot of about 30 Boys' Suits—pretty Mixed Cheviots—good, wearable suits— not trash—in sizes from 9 to 15 years— a broken lot which won't hold out long. a broken lot which won t and which are good value at \$2.25—go on sale tomor-\$1.16

Plaid Cheviot Suits, and nearly All-wool Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, in reefer and double-breasted effects garments as you have paid \$3 for many and many a time, shall be put on first-comers will get them \$1.98

A lot of Boys' All-wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits-in handsome plaid and check patterns-in reefer and double-breasted effects—suits such as sell regularly for \$4 and \$4.50—shall be put on sale temorrow morning \$2.98

navy blue flannel pleated shirt waists - for which you usually pay 75c. 49C. to go for..... Lot of boys' "Mother's Friend" laun

these with patent button band 49C.

dered percale shirt waists-

row for..... Long Pants-in patterns just like those which you find in the men's suits, and

Boys' Plue Chinchilla Reefers-with plaid linings-bound with Hercules braiddeep sailor collars such a reefer which usually costs you \$2.25 and usually costs you \$2.25 and \$2.50, and is cheap at \$1.49

# Hecht & Company, 515 7th St.

BON MARCHE. BON MARCHE.

9c. lb. Chocolate Creams, all fla- 9c. lb.

Try our 19c. Candles. Card Engraving.

Your name on copper plate and 50 Hurd's finest visiting tards.

BON MARCHE.

# A Sale of Mme. Ruppert's Specialties.

Beauty For All. A Boon to Women. Public Opinion Pushes These Preparations Further in the lead Every Day.

Preparations Is Their Own Best Argument. The virtue of MADAME RUPPERT'S SPECIALTIES is now known the world

over, and they are used and recommended by the best people. They are the only genuine natural beautifiers founded on scientific principles. They are the pioneers of all complexion preparations, have outlived all competition, and we sell them, therefore, with absolute confidence.

The Success of the

We are in a position to supply these goods at much lower rates than they can be had from her own parlors. As your acquaintance with them broadens your confidence will

Thousands of beautiful women sound the praise of Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach. Its great merit has been openly and honestly proven. We now make this extraordinary offer:

A bottle of Mme. A. Ruppert's WORLD RE-NOWNED FACE BLEACH, small size..... Mme. Ruppert's Our Price. Price. Mme. Ruppert's Our Price. Price Mme. Ruppert's Wonderful Depilatory removes superfluous hair without injury to skin in three minutes ..... . Ruppert's Wonderful

...... \$1.00 \$0.83

Mme. Ruppert's Liquid Rouge for cheeks; beyond detection...

Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative is not a dye, but returns gray hair to its natural color.

Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap, a perfect scap combination of almond oil and wax; not boiled; contains no lye...

Mme. Ruppert's World-renowned Face Bleach—clears the skin of any discoloration and beautifies the complexion naturally. Large bottle...

2.00

( this famous succialist at correspondingly And ail the other wonderful preparations of this famous specialist at correspondingly low

## Trimmings.

Jet and Silk Edges, an accommutated lot-valve, 10c. and 4c. yd.

Mehair Trimming Braids, in black and colors, variety of styles. Value, 2c. yd.

Swansdown Trimming, Value, 25c. 19c.

Concy Fur Trimmings and Edges, 17c.

Handkerchiefs.

75e. .... Pt. Venice, Pt. Lierre, Oriental, Applique and Bourdon, in black, white and butter color. 4 to 7 in. wide. Value, 23c. 35c. and 39c.....

Shirred Liberty Silk, in black and 69c, white, 22 in. wide. Value, 75c.....

Lot of Monsseline as some Black. White Embriodery, in colors. Value, 69C.

\$3.00 latest style Jeweled Girdle \$1.98 50c. Glass Tooth Brush Holder, Salve a Powder Boxes, gilt and jeweled 25c.

BON MARCHE, 314-316 7th St. N. W.

## Want Information.

Sanitary Officer Frank is anxious to get some information concerning the identity of a man who was found wandering about the streets yesterday. David Williams is the name the man gave when Policeman Mulvey met him near Pennsylvania avenue and 1st street. The man, who is about forty-five years old, seemed to imagine he was in San Francisco. Today the police surgeons decided that the man was insane, and he will be cared for at St. Elizabeth's until his friends are found.

Mr. Charles C. Pattee, aged forty-two years, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wash. B. Williams, and living at No. 59 M street northwest, was suddenly taken ill while at work about 10:30 o'clock this morning and tell to the floor in an insensible condition. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where at 2 o'clock this afternoon, he had partly regained consciousness. It is thought be will soon recover.

## Went Away. Willie F. Fant, ten years old, who lives 408 East Capitol street, caused his

mother considerable uneasiness by going away Friday afternson and remaining until this morning. He went out in the country with a friend and his mother was so much worried about him that she had the police make a search for her boy.

White—Frank Kiely and Maggie Hamilton; Robt. J. Hunter and Clarinda R. Bryan; Ernest L. Walter of this city and Nannie Sherwood of Alexandria, Va.; Isidor Saks of Baltimore, Md., and Clara Meyer of this city; William H. Goldsmith and Mary L. Smith.

A council of Baptist ministers was held today at Calvary Baptist Church, and the

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses have been issued to the

the balance is at one of our Baltimore stores. terms of credit if you wish the accommodation,

> ers-your choice of 20 different styles-choice of storm, velvet and reefer collarsvery stylish-sold elsewhere for \$7.00 and \$8.00-to go \$3.98 Boys' stylish covert top coat-sizes 3 to 8 years-lined with plaid-

Boys' fine blue Wcrombo chinchilla reef-

relvet collars - trimmed with pearl buttons-splen- \$5.98

Boys' kersey top coats for larger sizes

-8 to 16 years—velvet collars—lired with plaid—piped inner seams—to go for.. A lot of boys' cheviot knee pants-good,

streng and durable, and well made such as sell about town for 25c., shall be put on sale tomor- 14C. Lot of Boys' Cheviot and Cassimere

will show you for \$7-go \$4.50

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